

Entered at the Postoffice at Accomac C. H., Va., as second-class matter.

The surprising announcement made a few days ago, that Mr. John W. G. Blackstone was a candidate before our Legislature for the position now filled by Judge B. T. Gunter, was generally discredited at the time and many of his friends are slow to believe it, even now that it is an assured fact. His declarations, made less than two weeks ago, were so entirely favorable to the candidacy of Judge Gunter for re-election to the office now held by him, that few persons, if any, thought it fair to him to give credence to the report. This fact taken into connection with another circumstance, to wit: the silence of Mr. Blackstone as to his aspirations in this respect, even to his most intimate friends, dispelled the doubts for the most part created by these reports. Mr. Blackstone, however, is a candidate. Information to that effect received first through private sources from the Western Shore, was confirmed later by a conversation between Judge Gunter and Mr. Blackstone's brother, and now through sources not to be discredited, intelligence has been received from Richmond that Mr. Blackstone not only is a candidate, but his friends boast that if he is, "that the set with whom he has acted will see him through."

In support of his claims to the office of Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, Mr. Thomas W. Russell, alone of the Accomac Bar, (his law partner excepted) is lending Mr. Blackstone a helping hand—and that too in spite of declarations made several times during his candidacy for the Legislature, that if elected he would vote for the re-election of Judge Gunter—and Mr. Russell in casting his vote for Mr. Blackstone, if he does, defying public sentiment will do so, too, in utter disregard of the wishes of the people who elected him and whom he promised to serve.

That Judge Gunter on the other hand is the choice, with few exceptions, of all the people of the Eastern Shore, including even Hon. John W. Gillet, Judge of the county court of Accomac, no one doubts or can doubt who hears daily in every section of the two counties, the denunciation practically unanimous of the candidacy of Mr. Blackstone. Nor is the Eastern Shore alone practically unanimous in its opposition to Mr. Blackstone's candidacy for re-election, but the advice received everywhere throughout the 8th Judicial Circuit are, that he is endorsed and will have the support of every member of the Legislature in the circuit, Mr. Russell excepted, that he is endorsed by every member of the bar and has the support of the entire people. In the light of these facts Mr. Russell may be able to explain whether he was sent to the Legislature to represent himself or the people. If the former, he may be able to give an account of his stewardship, on his return home, satisfactory to the people, but we don't believe it. With the people of this judicial circuit backing Judge Gunter, the question is, is there a power in the Legislature, which is disposed or can say to the people of the 8th Circuit, you shall not have your choice for Circuit Judge, but we will make you take whom we want?

The candidacy of Mr. Blackstone is announced through the columns of the Norfolk Virginian, received at the time of going to press.

"Edward Marshall, one of the crew of the oyster barge Little Willie, was shot and killed yesterday evening by some unknown men on board of canoes from Syke's Island. Captain Cox, of the Little Willie, was suspected of dredging in Pocomoke Sound, in Virginia waters, but was attacked in Maryland waters on his way home. Captain Cox and his crew of three men took refuge in the boat's cabin, when the shots began to fly. Marshall crept out to the rudder and a bullet pierced his lungs. He was pulled into the cabin dead. The bullets perforated the sails and cut the dredge lines. Captain Cox finally returned the fire from a protected position and drove off the attacking party without further accident. Another account states that the attacking party was the Virginia oyster police."

The above statement of a newspaper correspondent at Crisfield, is grossly inaccurate. Authentic advice received at this office as to the effect, that Cox, who is a non-resident, not only has been dredging oysters in Pocomoke Sound on the Virginia side for the last two years, but as late as last Saturday, was engaged in taking oysters on Shell Rock in Virginia, and because of this and other open violations of our oyster laws, two canoes with five men in each left Syke's Island on last Saturday, to arrest him. On reaching Cox however, they were told not only that they could not arrest him but he commenced firing upon them at once from an unexposed place in his boat in which he concealed himself. Our citizens in self defense naturally returned the shots and if they resulted in the killing of a man on Cox's boat, as is stated, Cox is responsible for the same and no one else. The citizens of Sykes were exercising a lawful right in attempting to arrest Cox for violating our laws. Cox in commencing the fight which led to the killing of one of his crew is the murderer and no one else is to blame for the result.

GOVERNOR O'FERRALL.

Virginia's Chief Executive Inaugurated Monday.

Richmond, Va., January 3.—The inauguration of Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall was a brilliant occasion, one to be long remembered. The visiting military companies were from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Alexandria, Farmville, Culpepper and Harrisonburg. The latter company occupied the post of honor in the military parade in the morning, which was viewed by thousands of people all along the line of march.

Messrs. Buchanan, Stubbs and Echols, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Fahney, Saunders, McRae, Howard and Smith, of the House, were appointed a committee to inform Governor-elect O'Ferrall and Lieutenant Governor-elect Kent of the readiness on the part of the General Assembly for the oath of office to be taken.

The inaugural ceremonies took place on the southern portico of the Capitol in the presence of a vast assemblage, who stood on the grounds of the Capitol's square, and listened to the inaugural address.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Gov. McKinney in a few well chosen words introduced his successor, Chas. T. O'Ferrall, who was greeted with applause by the thousands of spectators and military on the grounds beneath. Judge L. L. Lewis, President of the Supreme Court, delivered the oath of office to the new Governor.

Governor O'Ferrall made an address which lasted about thirty minutes. In referring to the oyster question he said that the oyster beds are the property of Virginia and must and shall be protected from the incursions of citizens of other States and held under the law for the exclusive occupancy of Virginians. In closing his remarks he paid a graceful tribute to Governor McKinney, and when he had finished cheer after cheer rent the air and the cannons on the green sward of the square thundered volley after volley as a salute to the new Governor. Lieutenant Governor R. C. Kent also made an address.

After the inaugural exercises were over Governor O'Ferrall viewed the military from the porch of the Executive Mansion. He will hold a public reception at the Executive Mansion to night. Among the distinguished visitors who accompanied Governor O'Ferrall here to witness the inauguration were Hon. and Mrs. John E. Massey, Senator and Mrs. Harnsberger, of Rockingham; Dr. B. Blackford, the Superintendent of the Staunton Asylum; Colonel J. C. Baker, the commandant of the Second Regiment; Capt. L. S. Walker, of the same organization; Dr. E. A. Hering, of Harrisonburg; Mr. C. W. Hensell, of Williamsburg; D. M. Switzer, Mayor of Harrisonburg; Mr. Meade F. White, of Staunton, and Captain Philip Haxall.

An Oyster Convention.

The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., has issued invitations to prominent planters throughout the State to attend the convention to be held in that city on January 12, 1894. This convention is called to consider and discuss the oyster question to the end that such information may be elicited as to create an intelligent understanding and wide-spread interest in this subject, in which every citizen and taxpayer of the State, as such, is most deeply concerned.

The invitation is issued by Judge George L. Chiswell, president of the chamber, sitting ex-officio, consisting of Messrs. R. Carter Scott, F. H. McGuire, J. Taylor Ellyson, Levin Jones, John B. Carey and A. S. Buford.

The communication contained the following statement: "While it is not intended that this convention shall recommend any decided course of action, but that each body or section represented shall be free to take such action as it deems best, after the convention, it is fully expected that the discussion of the subject will bring forth the most important facts relating to the oyster question, stenographic report of which will be printed in pamphlet form and constitute a valuable compendium of information on the subject."

A LARGE ATTENDANCE REQUESTED. "Your attendance on the occasion referred to is most earnestly requested not only from a patriotic consideration on your part of the interest which your section has in this immensely valuable resource of Virginia, but from the belief that, as a taxpayer, you will in the end be amply compensated for any time consumed or expense incurred by your attendance at this convention."

"Should circumstances beyond your control render it impossible for you to be present, you are requested to immediately confer with the most prominent and influential resident of your county whose consent you are secure to attend in your stead, and that you will promptly inform the secretary of the chamber that an invitation may be extended to such person as you may designate."

The convention will be held January 12, 1894, in the assembly-room of the Chamber of Commerce, corner Ninth and Main streets. There will be invited as delegates to the convention prominent citizens from all sections of the State; also, representatives of the planters and dredgers and fishermen and also the oyster inspectors from Tidewater Virginia; representatives of the various commercial organizations throughout the State; recognized authorities upon the question of oyster planting and those who have given the subject especial attention, including judges of those counties in the State bordering upon the oyster beds of Virginia, and such committees as the oyster law may be referred to, by the present General Assembly."

Inclosed in the invitation was a copy of the report of the committee on legislation, relating to the oyster question. The report, which was adopted at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on June 8, 1893, contained the following: "The committee are deeply impressed with the importance of the development of this valuable property of the State, containing 800,000 acres, and with the fact that the question has not had an amount of attention devoted to it by the whole people of the Commonwealth as is at all commensurate with the magnitude of their common interest. When considered as a resource by means of which the present burden of taxation may be reduced throughout the entire State and from which large and more adequate appropriations may be made practicable to the many necessary public works and institutions, every citizen irrespective of his location, has alike the deepest interest in its utmost development."

"Your committee is reliably informed that the system in effect prior to the act to protect the oyster industry of the Commonwealth, as approved at the last meeting of the Legislature, was a source of continuous expense to the State and destructive to the oyster itself, when it should have been a source of vast

revenue to both the State and those engaged in the industry. That this has been the case solely on account of the undeveloped condition of the property, growing out of the improvident methods of some of our citizens, the destructive depredations of non-residents and the failure of the system to promote and protect the intelligent and profitable investment of labor and capital in the business; that while the act of February 29, 1892, is a move in the right direction and has already had its good effects, they believe, from the testimony of experts and from the experience of other oyster-producing sections of this and other countries, that the peculiar nature and exposed condition of this property demands a most vigorous, well-defined and uniform system, and that only by such a system can the ratio of expense to receipts be reduced to a minimum and this great interest be fully developed and protected."

READ FOR INFORMATION.

"These conditions induce the opinion on the part of your committee that there is urgent need of an active and immediate educational campaign to be conducted by the State, in such general light being thrown upon the question that universal interest may be aroused, prejudice and ignorance removed and prompt, efficient and wise legislation secured."

"They, therefore, recommend that the commercial organization throughout the State, which should form their character and objects, and most sensibly feel the importance of developing every source of wealth in the Commonwealth, be requested to give this question in all its bearings their early and serious consideration, to the end that all the exigencies and equities of the situation may be fairly and freely discussed."

"That they be asked to send delegates to a meeting for conference in Richmond during the approaching summer at some time to be agreed upon, and that representatives of the oyster growers, dredgers and planters, as well as experts who have given the subject special investigation and study, be invited to address this meeting."

The communication also included that part of the Governor's message to the General Assembly relating to the oyster industry, which has already appeared in ENTERPRISE.

The Tariff and the Present Business Depression.

To hear the out-cry of the Republican partisans over the present business depression one unfamiliar with our history for the past thirty years might suppose that this country had never known hard times under high tariff before.

It would be a great mistake: History is now simply repeating itself. If ever the experiment of taxing a nation into prosperity had a fair trial, it was the period following the war. And yet the panic of 1873 was the most disastrous and the period of business depression for five years thereafter was one of the most any in our history. It was officially estimated that at least 3,000,000 working men were out of employment. And yet the tariff was nearly as high as the McKinley abomination.

The Republicans were in full control of the Government. From 1881 to 1886, under two Republican tariffs, there were labor strikes involving 22,304 establishments and 1,323,303 workmen. Of these strikes, 9,439 were for increase of wages and 4,344 against reductions of wages.

The Republicans "inkered" the tariff in 1883 in that year there were 9,184 business failures, involving \$172,874,000. In 1884 there were 10,968 failures, involving \$248,000,000. In 1885 there was a widespread business depression with 11,000 men out of employment.

In 1890 the McKinley bill was passed, and there were 10,673 failures that year, and 12,394 the next, with liabilities in each year amounting to nearly \$200,000,000.

Tramps and trusts were practically unknown in this country until after we had suffered from a monopolists' tariff for a number of years.

The worst labor troubles, the bloodiest riots, the most destructive strikes, the most brutal lockouts, never known in any country have occurred in the United States under the high tariff brought, made and paid for by the contributors of the Republicans campaign funds.

The financial and industrial history of the past thirty years is simply a succession of short spurts of activity, artificially stimulated, interrupted by collapse, panics and long periods of depression and distress. In not ten years out of the thirty labor has been so called protected industries have been secure in steady employment at fair wages.

The panic of last summer started when the average tariff on dutiable goods was 49.38 per cent—pretty nearly the highest in our history—and when it was perfectly well known no change could take effect for nine months or a year to come. It was due chiefly to the unsettlement of our currency by the Republicans' tariff and the consequent distress and necessities of the people and the necessities of manufacturers are to be untaxed, in obedience to a mandate of the voters twice repeated, not only imputes incapacity to the people, but ignores the facts of history which are known to all intelligent citizens.—N. Y. World.

Hicks for January.

Hicks predicts weather for January as follows: January opens with stormy disagreeing in the east, and cold fair weather following in most parts, changing to warmer in the west about the 4th, resulting in rain and snow. During the 4th, 5th and 6th, warmer weather and storms will advance to the east, followed by rising barometer and cold wave from the west. By the 8th, storms will end toward the Atlantic, leaving it cold and fair behind them. Rising temperature, with rain and snow, will turn on and about the 10th and 11th, being in transit from west to east for three or four days, followed progressively by cold. About the 15th, warmer, with gathering rain and snow storms in the west. By the 18, storms will travel to the Atlantic, leaving cold and snow in their track. Watch for the date of their arrival in your part. Change to warmer, with reactionary storms in their progressive order about 21st, 22d, after which cold will return, unless the present storm of rain and snow appear, from 27th to 30th. Cold wave ends the month.

Colonel Hoge Dropped from the Service.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, United States Consul to Amoy, has been dropped from the consular service as a result of an investigation of the charges against him. Secretary of State Sherman has sent letters to Senator Daniel and to Colonel Hoge informing them of this action.

Cheap Job Printing.

W. B. WILSON & CO.,

Successors to

KELLAM & TAYLOR,

—Dealers in—

Lime, Shingle Sash, Doors.

Blinds, Paints,

Oils, Glass,

—AND—

Building Material

AT CITY PRICES.

Cor. Mason Ave. and Peach St.,

Cape Charles City, Va.

Estimates furnished on application.

"A dollar saved is a dollar made,"

if so, write to the

LAUREL

MARBLE WORKS

Laurel, Del.,

DAVIS & BRO., Proprietors.

For prices on Head and Foot

Stores, Monument, Iron Railing

and all cemetery work in general, and save money.

DAVIS & BRO.,

Laurel, Del.

Agents—W. H. PRUITT, Temperanceville; E. J. WIDDER, Onancock; W. T. RAYFIELD, Belle Haven.

—WEST HOTEL,—

New Church, Va.,

M. T. WEST, Proprietor.

Board by the day, week or month on liberal terms.

Livery and Exchange Stables attached. Passengers conveyed to all parts of Peninsula with comfort and dispatch and at fair rates.

—House open all night—

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Tapestry,

Ingrain.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

Carpets,

Carpets,

Brussels,

Ingrain,

Tapestry.

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Walnut,

Oak,

Ash, &c.

SURE GROWTH

COMPOUND.

This is a complete manure of the highest grade manufactured expressly for growing Irish potatoes in the light soil of this section. The Phosphoric Acid is derived entirely from Animal Bone: the Ammonia from a combination of high grade animal matter and ammonia salts: the Potash is from the high grade Sulphate of Potash, which contains no Chlorine, and which makes it decidedly preferable for potatoes on this account. The following analysis is guaranteed:

Ammonia 7 to 8 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid 6 to 7 per cent.
Potash (actual) 5 to 6 per cent.

For sweet potatoes we recommend Sure Growth Super-phosphate, which is guaranteed to test:

Available Phosphoric Acid 9 to 11 per cent.
Ammonia 5 to 6 per cent.
Potash (actual) 2 to 3 per cent.

We have been manufacturing high grade fertilizers nearly twenty years, and it is our earnest desire to produce the best potato fertilizer ever used on this Peninsula. We take pleasure in calling attention to a few testimonials from those who used our goods last season.

Hallwood, Va., Dec. 20, 1893.
The Scott Fertilizer Co.,
Elkton, Md.

Dear Sirs:—I was induced to take the agency for the sale of your fertilizers for Mappsville and vicinity last spring. I reluctantly accepted until I should have a trial upon our principal crops, Irish and sweet potatoes, corn, etc.

I sold to over thirty-six different farmers using from one bag up to five tons. All of my customers were in different about trying the goods now they all, without exception, endorse and recommend the goods strongly.

The Sure Growth Compound for Irish potatoes was used from four hundred to eight hundred pounds to the barrel of seed, giving a return from thirty to sixty barrels of marketable potatoes of the best quality.

The Sweet Potato Fertilizer gave excellent results, but from the general experience I advise the use of Sure Growth Super-Phosphate as the best sweet potato fertilizer we have ever used.

The Standard Phosphate is well spoken of for corn, as well as the Sure Growth Super-Phosphate for the same crop.

I estimate from present reports that my sales this season will more than double those of last year. All who used the goods last season will largely increase their orders and their neighbors will buy with them.

Yours very truly,
John R. Ewell.

Mappsville, Va., Dec. 20, 1893.
John R. Ewell, Esq.,
Elkton, Md.

Dear Sir:—You asked me how I like the Scott Fertilizers: they are the best I have ever used, and from the Sure Growth Compound I had a fine crop of smooth dry Irish potatoes, and will use the same goods this season. The Sweet Potato and Standard Fertilizers I did not use enough of to give a decided opinion as to their merits, but will use them the coming season.

Very truly,
Teagle H. Taylor.

Mappsville, Va., Dec. 20, 1893.
John R. Ewell, Esq.,
Elkton, Md.

Dear Sir:—In reference to the Sure Growth Compound, which I used on my Irish potatoes last season, I am very much pleased with the goods, which gave me the greatest satisfaction. I had a fine crop, and shipped 150 barrels to the one barrel planted, all being of the finest quality.

The Sure Growth Phosphate I think best adapted to sweet potatoes, and will use it in connection with your Standard Fertilizer. The Sure Growth and Standard made me some